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10/807,859	03/24/2004	Hiroshi Kurachi	789_129	5516
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EXAMINER				
MERKLING, MATTHEW J				
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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

10/807,859

Applicant(s)

KURACHI ET AL.

Examiner

Matthew J. Merkling

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 3/24/07.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3 and 5-11 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3, 5-11 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-3, 5, and 6-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kato (US 6,770,181) in view of Yamada et al. (US 5,288,389) and Sugiyama et al. (US 6,660,142).

Regarding claims 1 and 5, Kato discloses a gas sensor comprising a sensor element (Fig. 20) having a gas-introducing hole (gas-introducing port, 22) close to an end of said sensor element (col. 8 lines 33-34). Kato discloses said sensor element including a first space (first chamber, 18) for introducing a measurement gas thereinto from said gas introducing hole via a first diffusion rate-determining section (26), a main pumping means (cell, 44) for controlling a partial pressure of oxygen contained in said measurement gas introduced into said first space (col. 10 lines 3-9). Kato discloses a second space (chamber, 20) for introducing said measurement gas thereinto from said first space via a second diffusion rate-determining section (28) (col. 8 lines 36-42). Kato also discloses an 'electric signal-generating converting means' for reducing (i.e. converting) a NO<sub>x</sub> component contained in said measurement gas (col. 10 lines 46-48) introduced from said second space (20) via a third diffusion rate-determining section

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(62) and generating an electric signal (Ip2) by measuring a pumping current produced by operation of the measuring pumping cell (col. 10 lines 42-45). Said electric signal (Ip2) is measured by an ammeter (68)(col. 10 lines 56-58), which corresponds to a NOx concentration in said measurement gas (col. 13 lines 53-55).

Kato discloses all of the claim's limitations as set forth, but the reference does not explicitly disclose the limits of the ratio  $W_c/W_e$  wherein  $W_e$  represents a lateral width of the sensor element end and  $W_c$  represents a lateral width of a gas-introducing hole. Yamada et al. teaches a sensor element with a width (fig. 1) of the adhered margins of the sensor element, which is a space between an edge of the sensor element and an electrode (14), to be 'a'. Yamada et al. also teaches (figs. 2 & 3) that the width of the electrode (14) is coincident with the width of a measuring gas space (18). Yamada et al. teaches said 'a' (fig. 16) to have a value  $> 0.7\text{mm}$  (col. 9 lines 28-37) with a width of the sensor element,  $w$  ( $W_e$  of above), to be  $4.0\text{mm}$ . This will give a measuring gas space width ( $w-2*a$ ) to sensor element width ( $w$ ) ratio  $((w-2*a)/w)$  of  $< 2.6\text{mm}/4\text{mm}$  or less than 0.65 (65%), which also corresponds to an adhering margins width ( $2a$ ) to sensor element width ( $w$ ) of  $>0.35$  (35%). Yamada et al. uses this ratio to improve resistance to thermal shock (col. 9 lines 34-37). Combining with Kato (fig. 19B), where the measuring gas space (18) is the same lateral width as the gas-introducing width ( $W_c = (w-2*a)$ ), this will give a  $W_c/W_e$  ratio of  $< 2.6\text{mm}/4\text{mm}$  or less than 0.65 (65%). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize adhering margins ( $2a$ ) greater than 35% of the total width ( $w$ ) of the sensor element as taught by Yamada (col. 9 lines 34-37) for the

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gas sensor of Kato in order to make the sensor more resistant to thermal shocks. The use of >35% adhering margins would result in a gas sensor for Kato having a  $W_c/W_e$  of less than 65%, which would read on the claimed  $W_c/W_e$  condition.

Furthermore, the modified Kato discloses all of the claim limitations of the gas sensor, but the reference does not explicitly disclose the placement of the heater (fig. 2 (80)) within the sensor element. Sugiyama teaches a sensor element where the distance between the end of the sensor element and the beginning of a heater,  $Y$  (La), is a variable that affects the thermal stability of the sensor element as well as the performance of the gas sensor with respect to temperature control of the sensor element (col. 2 lines 27-38). The placement of the heater in the sensor element is not considered to confer patentability to the claims. As the placement of the heater in the sensor element is a variable that can be modified, as is taught by Sugiyama et al. (col. 1 lines 44-54), to alter the thermal stability and performance of the sensor element, the placement would have been considered a result effective variable by one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made. As such, without showing unexpected results, the claimed placement of said heater cannot be considered critical. Accordingly, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have optimized, by routine experimentation, the placement of the heater in the modified Kato to obtain the desired thermal stability and functionality of the sensor element (In re Boesch, 617 F. 2d. 272, 205 USPQ 215 (CCPA 1980)). Since it has been held that where general conditions of the claim are disclosed in the prior art, discovering the

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optimum or workable ranges involves only routine skill in the art (In re Aller, 105 USPQ 223).

Regarding claim 2, Kato further discloses a gas sensor wherein an electric signal-generating converting means is a measuring pumping means which reduces or decomposes the NO<sub>x</sub> component in a measurement gas introduced from the second space (chamber, 20) by passing the third diffusion rate-determining section (62) which pumps oxygen produced from reduction/decomposition and detects a current (Ip2) generated by pumping oxygen out (col. 10 lines 46-59).

Regarding claim 3, Kato further discloses gas sensor (Fig. 31) with a signal generating converting means where NO<sub>x</sub> is reduced/decomposed by a third rate determining section (62) and an electromotive force (V2) corresponding to the difference in oxygen concentration between the amount of oxygen around the detecting electrode (162) and the oxygen concentration of the atmosphere around the reference electrode (48) (col. 20 lines 31-38).

Regarding claim 6, Kato further illustrates that each of the first diffusion rate-determining section and the second diffusion rate-determining section (figs. 19A, 19B, 20) is defined by a slit provided in said sensor element (col 17 lines 1-5).

Regarding claim 7, Kato further discloses a gas sensor (fig. 20) including a fourth diffusion rate determining section (126) between gas introducing hole (port, 22) and the first diffusion rate-determining section (26). The space between the gas introducing hole (port, 22) and the diffusion rate-determining section is disclosed as a clogging preventative space (col 19. lines 45-50). Kato also discloses (col. 16 lines 58-67)

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another space between the fourth diffusion rate determining section (126) and first diffusion rate determining section (28) as a buffering space (22) to help dampen exhaust gas pulsation and limit its effect on the gas sensor.

Regarding claim 8, Kato further illustrates (figs. 19A, 19B, 20) the fourth diffusion rate determining section (126) as being defined by a slit in said sensor element (col. 19 lines 6-7).

Regarding claims 9 and 10, Kato further illustrates (fig. 19B) the clogging preventative space (122), buffering space (124), slit of first diffusion rate-determining section (30, 32), slit of fourth diffusion rate-determining section (128, 130) to be substantially identical with each other, and the lateral widths of gas introducing hole (22) and clogging preventative space to be substantially identical (122).

Regarding claim 11, Kato further discloses (col. 11 lines 9-23) an auxiliary pumping means (cell, fig. 31, (72)) for controlling a partial pressure of oxygen in the measurement gas introduced into sensor space.

### ***Response to Arguments***

#### **Claim Objections**

3. Objection to claims 1 and 4 is withdrawn due to applicants amendments to informalities with regard the ratios " $30\% \leq (W_c/W_e) < 70\%$ " and " $20\% < (L_a/W_e) < 50\%$ ".

Specification

4. Objections to the abstract and disclosure are withdrawn due to applicants amendments to informalities with regard the ratios " $30\% \leq (Wc/We) < 70\%$ " and " $20\% < (La/We) < 50\%$ ".

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. Applicant's arguments filed 4/24/07 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

The examiner agrees with applicant's statement that Yamada fails to disclose or suggest a dimensional relationship between the oxygen sensor and the width of the gas-introducing hole that satisfies the claimed  $La/We$  ratio, as this was not reason Yamada was referred to. Yamada taught the dimensional relationship between the oxygen sensor and the space for introducing a measurement gas,  $Wc/We$ .

The examiner also agrees with applicant's statement that Sugiyama fails to teach or suggest the dimensional relationship between the oxygen sensor and the space for introducing a measurement gas, claimed  $Wc/We$ , as this was not the reason Sugiyama was referred to. Sugiyama provided the motivation to arrive at the dimensional relationship between the oxygen sensor and the width of the gas-introducing hole,  $La/We$ .

Applicant asserts that the purpose of the gaps between the sensor edges and the heater element of the instant invention is to prevent cracking from rapid cooling and



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"completely different" from the purpose of Sugiyama and Yamada. The examiner respectfully disagrees. This purpose is not found to be different than the purpose of the gaps and widths in the references. Yamada discloses that these measurements are related to the stability under the thermal shock of rapid heating and the rapid cooling of the gas sensor (col. 3 lines 12-14). Sugiyama also discloses the relationship between the above-mentioned dimensions and the thermal stability of the substrate under rapid heating and cooling (col. 5 lines 47-56). Therefore, without showing unexpected results, the claimed placement of the heater and the ratio of gap widths do not confer patentability.

### ***Conclusion***

6. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

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the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Matthew J. Merkling whose telephone number is 571-272-9813. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 8:30-4:30pm EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Alexa D. Neckel can be reached on 571-272-1446. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



MJM



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